

BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA



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AVERTISSEMENT AUX AUTEURS / INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians in Canada, but has a special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferably in both languages. Deadline for the next issue is: 09 November, 1979.

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques canadiennes de la sante et les bibliothécaires eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux qui oeuvrent seuls dans les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues. La date limite pour un envoi à paraître au prochain numéro est: 09 novembre 1979.

MOT DE LA RÉDACTION / FROM THE EDITOR

BMC continue d'évoluer au grand désespoir d'au moins un de ses lecteurs qui signale qu'à chaque parution, les titres sont présentés avec un caractère différent. Mis à part le syndrome "continuons-de-corriger-jusqu'à-ce-qu'on-arrive-à-la-perfection", si nous évoluons ainsi, c'est par souci d'améliorer notre publication. Dans ce but, la rédaction a fait large place aux innovations. Nous reconnaissons qu'une certaine consistance est nécessaire lorsqu'il s'agit du titre et de la couverture, mais quant au reste, nous nous considérons libre de la modifier au besoin.

Votre rédacteur a jusqu'ici suivi avec plaisir les normes établies pour CHLA/ABSC Newsletter, parce qu'elles sont très bonnes et surtout parce qu'elles existaient déjà. Ce qui ne veut pas dire que personne n'a protesté. L'une voulait nous voir adopter un style de publication savante en bibliothéconomie médicale au Canada; l'autre suggérerait qu nous en restions aux nouvelles concernant les membres de l'Association.

Voilà deux points de vue fort légitimes et BMC penche légèrement des deux côtés à la fois. (Je me refuse à discuter comment on peut pencher en direction opposée d'un même élan.) Nous ne sommes pas une publication savante pour de nombreuses raisons. A part le fait que nous n'avons pas suffisamment de membres pour trouver les érudits nécessaires, nous croyons qu'il y a déjà suffisamment de publications savantes en bibliothéconomie disponibles nationalement et internationalement. Nous voulons combler une lacune et toucher certains aspects que les revues plus "sérieuses" négligent. D'autre part, ne paraissant que six fois l'an, nous ne pouvons vraiment jouer le rôle d'un bulletin de "nouvelles". Tout ce que vous lisez dans le présent numéro date d'au moins six semaines, sinon davantage, tel cet éditorial, écrit en juin. Il n'est pas facile de ramasser les nouvelles et même avec l'excellente collaboration que nous apporte nos correspondants, nous en oublierons toujours.

La mission de notre revue c'est de tenir les membres de l'Association au courant des activités du bureau de direction et des programmes élaborés pour eux; de publier des articles d'importance sur la bibliothéconomie des sciences de la santé telle qu'elle se pratique au Canada et tout autre d'intérêt pour nos membres. Nous sommes sans prétention; notre but est de vous intéresser et tant mieux si nous parvenons à vous amuser en même temps.

Si vous n'êtes pas d'accord là-dessus, vous êtes invité par les présentes à écrire à/pour BMC.

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The BMC is continuing to evolve, much to the disgust of at least one reader who pointed out that every issue to date has used a different type of headline. The reason for this evolution, apart from the inevitable let's-keep-changing-it-til-we-get-it-right syndrome, is a desire to improve the publication. And with this in mind, the current editor has wisely left a great deal of room for improvement. A basic consistency is requisite in areas such as title and cover design, but beyond those bounds we are free to reform the publication entirely to our own tastes.

Your editor has been cheerfully abiding by the original guidelines struck by/for the CHLA/ABSC Newsletter, partly because they were very good and partly because they were already there. This is not to say a few people haven't asked for changes. One person thought we should concentrate on more scholarly publishing in the field of Canadian health-related library science;

another felt the BMC should restrict itself to printing current news items about the Association's members.

Both of these are good points and the BMC does lean slightly in both those directions. (I refuse to discuss the logistics of leaning in two opposing directions at the same time.) We are not a scholarly journal for a number of reasons. Apart from the fact that we lack sufficient numbers to generate a decent spectrum of scholarship, there is already an abundance of scholastic publishing on librarianship for those who wish to seek it out, both nationally and internationally. One of the aims of the BMC is to fill the void which the scope and formality of the major journals cannot touch. Similarly, we are not a news publication because we lack the currency (pun intended, naturally). Anything you read here is at least several weeks old (as in the case of this piece, written in June) or even more so. Gathering news is also a difficult business and even with the present excellent network of correspondents a wealth of material will always be missed.

The current function of the BMC is to report the business of the Association which, although largely invisible to the membership, continues throughout the year, to publish major original items about Canadian health-related librarianship, and to convey other items of interest to our members. Our approach is informal, our goal is to be interesting, and if we happen to entertain as well, so much the better.

Anyone who disagrees or wishes to amplify on this is invited to write to/for the BMC.

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NOTES...

There has been some confusion of late over the deadlines and the publishing schedule for the BMC and it's very likely my fault. Several calls and letters recently have alluded to a September deadline/October issue of the BMC when there is really no such creature.

I suspect the problem is that people are still referring to the publishing schedule which I foolishly printed in our first issue of the year. That schedule had to be abandoned when we reduced the number of issues per volume from six to five. A later, tentative schedule was published in issue 3 on page 95 so that you'd have some idea of when to expect each issue (or, when to submit that magnum opus you've been writing for so long). But the only reliable deadline (which, by the way, is strictly adhered to around here) is the one that appears on the second page of each issue.

The next issue of the BMC will contain, among other things, a Canadian bibliography of nursing materials available in French, a translation of the Bi-Lateral Arrangement between CHLA/ABSC and MLA, and a feature as yet untitled on what is a nursing library and how it gets that way.

- EDITOR

THE PRESIDENT REPORTS

- M. A. FLOWER

The Annual Meeting of the CHLA/ABSC this year was a memorable occasion. Being in Ottawa so soon after the 22 May change in government was a significant event in itself, and the political undertow evident just under the surface of most activities provided an exhilarating counterpoint. As a benchmark of the progress of CHLA/ABSC, its Third Annual Meeting in June, 1979 was noteworthy also. Several major activities were brought to a climax at that time.

Programme, 13 June

This was the first year that the Association had attempted a two-day programme, and for most participants the first day was devoted to continuing education courses imported from the Medical Library Association, and/or tours of Ottawa libraries. With the Canadian Library Association and its massive Sections meeting at the same time as CHLA/ABSC, government libraries in Ottawa had prepared for action. They were dusted and tidied and geared for visitors during most of the two weeks in the middle of June. Guests arrived in ones and twos, small groups and busloads. All were received graciously, while barrages of questions were answered. Even with maps, however, finding one's way to a specific library was often an adventure, punctuated occasionally by hazards, such as a violent thunderstorm which not only delivered a drenching, but also doused the lights as one entered the strange government complex.

Since many of the Medical Library Association's most able instructors were booked for their own Annual Meeting in Honolulu, with plans for post-meeting holidays, the Local Arrangements Committee of CHLA/ABSC in Ottawa encountered a number of headaches in mounting our first venture into CE programming. On 13 June, however, about 40 participants shared three of MLA's better known CE courses, which were presented in classrooms at the University of Ottawa. The reports we heard seemed favourable, with highest marks going to Robert Cheshier's course Library Management--Planning. Already the hoped-for fall-out is appearing in the plans of our Windsor Chapter for an autumn workshop based on some of the new insights acquired in Ottawa.

At the end of the day, classroom participants joined with members of the Executive Committee and with other members coming in from a wide range of directions at Colonel By Hall for a reception and buffet supper. In spite of the oppressive heat-and-humidity for which Ottawa is well known, the Gaspé salmon disappeared with alacrity and the decibel level climbed. Many of the new faces there turned out to be attached to names we had known for a long time.

Programme, 16 June

The next day, CHLA/ABSC activities shifted to the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI/ICIST) and about 85 people found their way to that very interesting building with its unexpected vistas. The day was a full one with a series of animated discussions, beginning with a vivid presentation on Canadian funding for health sciences research. Members of the panel were: Dr. Maureen Law, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Health Services and Promotions Branch, Health & Welfare Canada; Dr. Paul Yewchuk, previously Conservative Health Critic, and now Member of Parliament for the

- MA FLOWER, NURSING LIBRARIAN, LIFE SCIENCES AREA, MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

Alberta riding of Athabaska; and Dr. John Kucharczyk, who represents both the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Canadian Federation of Biological Societies as he monitors government research. Their debate was lively. Dr. Law presented a reasonable case, but the critics' thesis was "too little, too late". They recommended continuing public alarm, and outlined a method of citizen protest which health librarians, as a concerned group, might make effective.

Afterwards, Martha Stone, incoming president of CHLA/ABSC, ran a well-organized panel discussion on fiscal restraints in health sciences libraries which had the audience thoroughly involved. Each panel member represented a different type of health sciences library, and pointed up quite different aspects of the problem. It became apparent that the back-up support we receive from the Health Sciences Resource Centre at CISTI/ICIST is most invaluable to the health community in Canada. Participants were: Sheila Swanson, Academy of Medicine, Toronto; P.J. Fawcett, Medical Library, University of Manitoba; Barbara Greeniaus, Montreal General Hospital, Montreal; and Eve-Marie Lacroix, Health Sciences Resource Centre, Ottawa. It was difficult to break up the discussion for lunch.

In the afternoon, a second panel of members, chosen this time from other parts of the country, described the progress which has been made in regional cooperation between health sciences libraries across Canada. Pooling of the knowledge gained from these experiences will be important if CHLA/ABSC intends to foster extension of regional health library services. The bilingual panel was moderated graciously by Pierrette Dubuc of Montreal. In the Maritimes (Barbara Prince), Dalhousie University provides outreach through workshops and travelling core collections. In British Columbia (Bill Fraser), there is a well established network which serves all the hospitals in the province under the auspices of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In Hamilton, Ontario (Claire Callaghan), there is a working consortium of about seventeen hospital libraries supervised by an extension librarian located at the Health Sciences Centre at McMaster University. And in Montreal (Bernard Bedard), the Medical Library at the University of Montreal has this year organized the librarians of cooperating teaching hospitals into a working group, providing an interactive service similar to the one based on McGill University. It is interesting that the impetus for improved health library services still comes from the two traditional sources: academic medical libraries and the medical profession itself. Perhaps nothing has changed except that we are all a little more knowledgeable.

Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of CHLA/ABSC was convened at the end of the afternoon. The Election Report presented Martha Stone as the incoming president. New members of the Executive Committee are Sheila Swanson from Toronto, Eve-Marie Lacroix from Ottawa, Sandra Duchow from Montreal, and Germain Chouinard from Sherbrooke. At a subsequent Executive Committee Meeting, Sheila Swanson was designated Recording Secretary, Sandra Duchow the Treasurer, Eileen Bradley the Vice-President, and Eve-Marie Lacroix became Chairman of the Membership Recruitment Committee. This was in accordance with the new By-Laws which had been ratified by a mail vote just before the Meeting in Ottawa.

According to the report of the Treasurer, Alan H. MacDonald, the membership total for the year before had stood at 255, whereas this year 309 were listed, with renewals for 1979/1980 just beginning to come in. This meant

that we had achieved our first target of 300 members, and so the target was raised a modest number to 350 for the coming year. The balance of funds on hand in June, 1978, however, had been \$5758.00, while the balance of uncommitted funds for this years was \$2386.00. It was clear that two items in particular had proved exceptionally expensive: translations into French for the BMC, and the production of publicity brochures for membership drives. Since both of these items have engendered important feedback from the membership, it had been decided at the Executive Committee Meeting the previous day to propose a raise in the membership fee just enough to cover such extraordinary expenses in the future. The increase of annual fees from \$15.00 to \$18.50 was carried at the Annual Meeting without a dissenting vote.

David Crawford, Chairman of the Publications Committee, reported that the newsletter had undergone a number of changes during the year, of which we are all aware: a change of editors and of title, and a transfer of its distribution point from Dalhousie to McGill; all with no visible damage. The first Occasional Paper to be published by CHLA/ABSC will be the bilingual guide to Canadian health sciences sources and services edited by Martha Stone, to be called Canhealth/Santé Canada. It should be published before the end of the year.

In spite of the snags in the mailing schedule, the President reported there was a 25% return on the vote in May, and the expanded Constitution and By-Laws were accepted by a clear majority of 70 votes to one. The next step in our public identity should be to seek legal advice on incorporation of CHLA/ABSC as a non-profit organization. If any member feels strongly about given clauses in the new Constitutional format, now is the time to approach the nearest member of the Board of Directors. The questionnaire entitled What Do Health Librarians Need?, which went out in the same ill-fated mailing, received a respectable 30% return, and answers are still trickling in as a result of the second call which went out in July. Collating has been postponed until after Labour Day.

International Activities

Perhaps the highlight of the President's report was the result of a very busy schedule at the Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association in Honolulu, and the culmination of a proposal which had been made by a small committee of CHLA/ABSC members the year before in Chicago. With a Canadian flag on the podium beside the Stars and Stripes, a bi-lateral arrangement was signed between the Medical Library Association and the Canadian Health Libraries Association/Association des bibliothèques de la sante du Canada. This was an agreement to further professional cooperation between the two organizations. It covered such matters as continuing education activities, international visitors, and the exchange of publications and official delegates, the whole to be monitored annually and adjusted as necessary. It was a fine Occasion.

Still on an international note, the President also reported that the CHLA/ABSC had accepted an opportunity to sponsor grants from the Canadian International Development Corporation (CIDA) designed to support delegates from developing countries to the International Congress of Medical Librarianship in Yugoslavia next year. We had been looking for a role to play in that gathering and this seemed most appropriate.

Chapters

An important item on the agenda of the Executive Committee Meeting prior to the Annual General Meeting had been the reception and acceptance of

the first annual reports to be submitted by Chapters of CHLA/ABSC under the By-Laws accepted by the membership the year before in Edmonton. The accounts of activities showed remarkable variation across the country, and a brief summary of these reports appears elsewhere in this issue. One of the outcomes of this exchange was the decision to encourage Chapters to exchange mailing lists, and to share ideas laterally.

The Third Annual Meeting ended with a presentation of Chapter Certificates to representatives of each of the six Chapters which have been accepted by CHLA/ABSC during the course of the year. Each recipient spontaneously added to the moment by commenting on the Chapter in a few brief sentences. These Chapters have been organized out of local groups right across the country, and they provide much of the dynamism of the Association. The Annual Meeting ended on this high note, due in no small part to the participation of members from each of the Chapters, and due especially to the efforts of the three members of the Ottawa/Hull Chapter who got it all together: Bonnie Stableford, Nancy Wildgoose and Eve-Marie Lacroix.

Transition

The next President's Report will come to you from Martha Stone, who has some firm plans for the days to come. It has been most interesting to have shared in the growth of CHLA/ABSC for the past two years, and to have been a part of the creative team which has been your Executive Committee. Thanks to their support and hard work, and to the enthusiasm of the membership, the Association is facing a bright expanding future.

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We are saddened to learn of the deaths this summer of two of our Association's members.

Ms. Sylvia Evans, Medical Sciences Library, University of Alberta died on 12 June and Sister Lorraine Doyle of St. Joseph's Hospital in Chatham, Ontario succumbed to cancer on 26 July.

Both of these ladies had contributed greatly to our profession and we are poorer for their loss.

RAPPORT DE LA PRÉSIDENTE

- M. A. FLOWER

Cette année, la réunion annuelle de l'ABSC fut fort mémorable. Le simple fait d'être à Ottawa peu après les élections du 22 mai dernier était un événement en soi, car le courant politique glissait à la surface de la plupart des activités prévues et offrait un contrepoint des plus excitants. L'importance de la Troisième Réunion annuelle de l'ABSC, tenue en juin 1979, repose également sur le fait qu'elle serve de point de repère pour évaluer le progrès réalisé par l'ABSC. D'ailleurs, bon nombre d'activités d'envergure atteignirent leur apogée à cette réunion.

Programme du 13 juin

Ce fut la première année qu l'Association organisait un programme de deux jours. Pour la plupart des participants, la première journée fut consacrée à des cours d'éducation permanente offerts par la Medical Library Association, ainsi qu'à des tours organisés des bibliothèques d'Ottawa. Etant donné que la Canadian Library Association tenait également des réunions avec les nombreux secteurs affiliés, les bibliothèques gouvernementales d'Ottawa se tenaient prêtes à l'action. On les avait époussetées, rangées et organisées pour recevoir les visiteurs, qui y défileraient pendant la sui-juin. Les invités arrivaient seuls, à deux, par petits groupes ou par groupes organisés. Ils furent tous reçus avec courtoisie, et on répondit cordialement à toutes leurs questions. Mêmes armés de cartes géographiques, c'était souvent toute une aventure que de retrouver une bibliothèque en particulier. De plus, cela comportait parfois certains risques, tel un violent orage accompagné de pluie battante, qui s'est permis d'éteindre les lumières alors que l'on pénétrait dans un édifice gouvernemental inconnu.

Était donné que les instructeurs les plus compétents de la Medical Library Association devaient participer à leur propre Réunion annuelle, à Honolulu, et qu'ils prévoyaient prendre des vacances par la suite, le Comité d'organisation local de l'ABSC à Ottawa a dû surmonter de nombreuses difficultés dans la mise sur pied du programme d'éducation permanente. Cependant, le 13 juin, environ 40 participants ont assistés aux trois cours d'éducation permanente les mieux connus offerts par la MLA dans les salles de cours de l'Université d'Ottawa. Les rapports qu'on en a eu étaient favorables, avec mention spéciale au cours donné par Robert Cheshier, Bibliothèques: gestion en planification. Il semble que la réunion annuelle ait eu les résultats espérés, puisque le secteur de Windsor est déjà sur le point de mettre sur pied un programme d'atelier pour cet automne, fondé sur ce que l'on a appris à Ottawa.

À la fin de la journée, les participants au cours se sont joints au Comité exécutif réuni au Colonel By Hall avec des autres membres de l'ABSC ayant arrivés de diverses pointes du pays. Il y eut une réception et un buffet. En dépit de la chaleur et de l'humidité étouffante, bien connus dans la ville d'Ottawa, le saumon de Gaspé disparait en un rien de temps et les conversations se propagèrent d'un bout à l'autre de la salle. Parmi les nouveaux visages, plusieurs étaient rattachés à des noms que l'on connaissait depuis longtemps.

Programme de 14 juin

Le jour suivant, les activités de l'ABSC se sont déroulées à l'Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique (ICIST), alors que 85 personnes se sont retrouvées dans cet édifice des plus intéressants, où l'on

- MA FLOWER, BIBLIOTHECAIRE DES SCIENCES INFIRMIERES, UNIVERSITE MCGILL.

joint de vues étonnantes. Ce fut une journée complète, semée de vives discussions dont la première portait sur le Financement canadien pour la recherche dans les sciences de la santé. Les membres invités étaient: Dr. Maureen Law, sous-ministre adjoint de la Direction générale des services et de la promotion de la santé, Santé et Bien-être Canada; Dr. Paul Yewchuk, autrefois Critique conservateur des politiques sur la santé, et présentement membre du parlement représentant l'Athabaska en Alberta; et Dr. John Kucharzyk, qui représente à la fois l'Association canadienne des professeurs d'université et la Fédération canadienne des sociétés biologiques. Le débat fut animé et la Dr. Law apporta de bons arguments, mais les critiques ont eu pour seul commentaire "trop peu et trop tard". Ils recommandèrent de tenir le public averti et nous décriront une méthode de protestation que les bibliothécaires du domaine de la santé, en tant que personnes intéressées, pourraient rendre des plus efficaces.

Par la suite, Martha Stone, notre nouvelle présidente, dirigea une discussion portant sur un sujet qui captiva l'assistance, soit Les Restrictions fiscales dans les bibliothèques de la santé. Chaque membre invité appartenait à un type de bibliothèque de la santé différent et présenta divers aspects du problème. Il devient évident que le Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé de l'ICIST offre un appui inestimable à la communauté des sciences de la santé du Canada. Les participants étaient: Sheila Swanson, Academy of Medicine, Toronto; PJ Fawcett, Medical Library, University of Manitoba; Barbara Greeniaus, Montréal General Hospital, Montréal; et Eve-Marie Lacrois, Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé, Ottawa. La discussion avait tellement captivé d'intérêt qu'il nous a été difficile de l'arrêter pour l'heure du déjeuner.

Durant l'après-midi, suivant un déjeuner très agréable offert par l'ICIST un deuxième groupe de membres invités, choisi d'autres parties du pays, décrit le progrès réalisé en termes de collaboration régionale entre les bibliothèques des sciences de la santé du Canada. Si l'ABSC entend développer l'idée de collaboration entre bibliothèques de la santé d'une même région, il est important de recueillir les connaissances acquises par l'expérience de ces autres groupes de bibliothèques. Les membres bilingues invités étaient présidés par Pierrette Dubuc de Montréal. Dans les maritimes (Barbara Prince) l'Université Dalhousie est allée au-delà des sentiers battus en offrant des ateliers et en ayant des collections de base mobiles. En Colombie-Britannique (Bill Fraser) on a mis sur pied tout un réseau de bibliothèques qui dessert tous les hôpitaux de la province sous les auspices du College of Physicians and Surgeons. A Hamilton en Ontario (Claire Callaghan) on a mis sur pied un consortium d'environ dix-sept bibliothèques médicales, supervisées par un bibliothécaire ressource situé au Centre des sciences de la santé à l'Université McMaster. A Montréal (Bernard Bédard) à la bibliothèque médicale de l'Université de Montréal les bibliothécaires des hôpitaux universitaires se sont rassemblés en un groupe de travail offrant un service d'échanges semblable à celui de l'Université McGill. Il est intéressant de remarquer que la demande instantane pour l'amélioration des services offerts par les bibliothèques de la santé provienne des deux sources traditionnelles, soit les bibliothèques médicales universitaires et la communauté médicale même. Peut-être bien que rien n'a changé, sauf que l'on a acquis un peu plus de connaissances.

Réunion annuelle

La réunion générale annuelle de l'ABSC fut convoquée à la fin de l'après-midi. Le rapport des élections désigna Martha Stone comme présidente

entrante. Les nouveaux membres du comité exécutif sont Sheila Swanson de Toronto, Eve-Marie Lacroix d'Ottawa, Sandra Duchow de Montréal et Germain Chouinard de Sherbrooke. Lors d'une réunion ultérieure du comité exécutif, on nomma Sheila Swanson secrétaire-archiviste, Sandra Duchow trésorier, Eileen Bradley vice-présidente et Eve-Marie Lacroix Présidente du comité de recrutement des membres. Cela s'est déroulé conformément aux stipulations des nouveaux règlements votés tout juste avant la réunion d'Ottawa. Le vote s'est fait par le courrier.

M. Alan MacDonald, trésorier de notre Association, nous signala que l'année dernière de membres se chiffrait à 255, alors que cette année, on compte déjà 309 membres parmi nous et les demandes de renouvellement pour l'année 1979/80 commencent à peine à nous parvenir. Cela signifie que nous avons atteint notre objectif initial de 300 membres. Pour la nouvelle année, nous visons un peu plus haut, soit à un objectif de 350 membres. Toutefois, les fonds non engagés en juin 1978 s'élevaient à \$5758.00, alors que cette année, ils ne s'élèvent qu'à \$2386.00. Les causes de cette baisse considérable sont d'abord la traduction vers le français des bulletins de l'ABSC et ensuite, la publication de brochures publicitaires lors des campagnes de recrutement des membres. Etant donné que ces deux projets engendrent beaucoup de réactions favorables parmi les membres, on a décidé lors de la réunion du comité exécutif, tenue la journée précédente, d'augmenter la cotisation pour couvrir à l'avenir les frais encourus pour de tels services. La proposition d'augmenter la cotisation de \$15 à \$18.50 fut adoptée sans peine à la réunion annuelle.

M. David Crawford, Président du comité des publications, nous signala que le bulletin a subir quelques changements durant l'année. D'abord, on a changé d'éditeur et de titre, puis on a transféré son point de distribution, de Dalhousie à McGill. Tout cela s'est déroulé sans problème évident. Le premier ouvrage exprès publié par l'ABSC sera un guide bilingue portant sur les sources et services dans le domaine des sciences de la santé au Canada. Il s'intitulera Canhealth/Santé Canada et sera édité par Martha Stone. Il devrait être publié vers la fin de 1979.

En dépit des problèmes encourus avec le courrier, la présidente nous signala qu'ils y eut en mai un retour de 25% de votes sur la nouvelle Constitution et les nouveaux règlements. Ils ont été acceptés par un vote majoritaire de 70 contre 1. La prochaine étape consistera à obtenir l'avis d'un homme de loi pour contituer l'ABSC en corporation à but non-lucratif. Si certains membres veulent apporter des commentaires sur certaines clauses de la nouvelle constitution, c'est le moment propice de communiquer avec le membre du conseil administratif le plus rapproché.

Quant au questionnaire intitulé Quels sont les besoins des bibliothèques de la santé?, expédié en même temps que la demande de vote, nous avons reçu un pourcentage de réponses assez respectable, soit 30%. Etant donné que nous recevons encore quelques réponses, suite au deuxième envoi des pétitions en juillet dernier, nous avons remis la compilation des réponses à une date ultérieure, après la Fête du travail.

Activités internationales

Le point culminant du compte-rendu de la Présidente fut probablement les résultats d'une semaine dure à la réunion annuelle de la Medical Library Association, tenue à Honolulu. En effet, on a assisté à l'aboutissement d'une proposition qui avait été faite l'année précédente à Chicago, par un petit comité de membres de l'ABSC. Flanquées par le drapeau du Canada et celui des Etats-Unis,

la Medical Library Association et l'Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada ont signé une entente bilatérale selon laquelle on assisterait à une plus grande collaboration entre les professionnels des deux organismes. Cette entente comprend de nombreux projets, tels cours d'éducation permanente, organisation de visites pour les groupes de bibliothécaires provenant de l'extérieur et échanges de publications et de délégués officiels. On a décidé d'effectuer un contrôle annuel des activités et d'apporter les changements qui s'imposeront. Ce fut une occasion mémorable!

Tourjours sur le plan international, la Présidente a signalée que l'ABSC a accepté de parrainer toutes subventions offertes par l'Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI) en vue d'aider les délégués de pays en voie de développement à assister au congrès international des bibliothèques médicales qui se tiendra en Yougoslavie l'année prochaine. Nous tenions à participer à ce projet et cette proposition nous semblait appropriée.

Secteurs

Un point important à l'ordre du jour de la réunion du comité exécutif, tenue avant la réunion générale annuelle, fut la réception et l'acceptation des premiers rapports annuels soumis par les secteurs de l'ABSC, conformément aux règlements acceptés par ses membres l'année dernière à Edmonton. On a remarqué que les activités des secteurs variaient beaucoup d'un bout à l'autre du pays. Un résumé de ces rapports paraîtra plus loin dans cette publication. Ces rapports nous ont encouragé à encourager les secteurs à communiquer entre eux et à échanger leurs idées.

La Troisième réunion annuelle s'est terminée avec la remise de Certificats aux représentants des six secteurs acceptés par l'ABSC au cours de cette année. Chaque représentant offra spontanément quelques commentaires sur le secteur auquel il appartient. Ces secteurs ont été organisés par des groupes locaux, d'un bout à l'autre du pays. Ils contribuent largement au dynamisme de l'Association. La Réunion annuelle s'est terminée sur cette note amicale, grâce à la participation des membres de chaque secteur et tout particulièrement aux efforts d'organisation déployés par trois membres du secteur d'Ottawa: Bonnie Stableford, Nancy Wildgoose et Eve-Marie Lacroix.

Période de transition

Le prochain rapport de la présidente vous parviendra de Martha Stone, qui a déjà élaboré de nombreux projets pour les prochains mois. Ce fut une expérience des plus intéressantes que de participer à l'expansion de l'ABSC durant les deux dernières années et de faire partie de l'équipe dynamique qu'est le comité exécutif. Grâce à l'appui au travail, et à l'enthousiasme de ses membres, l'Association a très certainement un bel avenir devant elle.

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EDITOR'S NOTE:

The Bi-Lateral Arrangement alluded to in the President's Report follows on page 117. Originally, it was planned to publish both an English and French version of this agreement. Unfortunately, the French translation was not available for this issue. Barring any acts of God or CUPW, a French version of the Bi-Lateral Arrangement should appear in December.

BI-LATERAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE CANADIAN HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION AND THE MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

In accordance with policies and procedures agreed upon by the officers of both Associations, this bi-lateral arrangement addresses professional interests and concerns shared by these two National Associations. Accordingly, the following activities deemed beneficial and of mutual interest have been agreed upon by both Associations:

1. Exchange of Publications.

To facilitate awareness of activities on the part of the two Associations, there shall be an ongoing exchange of those publications containing Association news and official Association records. In the case of Canadian publications, these shall be sent to the Headquarters offices of the Medical Library Association. In the case of United States publications, they shall be directed to the Editor of the Canadian Health Libraries Association newsletter.

2. Hosting Visitors from Abroad.

The two Associations will cooperate in arrangements of visits by foreign libraries, over and above the existing informal cooperation between United States and Canadian medical libraries. To initiate such cooperation, the President of CHLA/ABSC will assume responsibility for identifying a permanent contact point to assist in hosting libraries who wish to visit Canadian medical libraries. The Chairman of the International Cooperation Committee, with assistance from the Subcommittee on visiting librarians, will act on behalf of the MLA.

3. Continuing Education Activities.

The CHLA/ABSC may use MLA continuing education syllabi supplemented by appropriate Canadian content for teaching in a Canadian context as the basis for its own continuing education programmes.

CHLA/ABSC may further grant CHLA/ABSC credit (CEU) according to criteria established by CHLA/ABSC for MLA-based courses taught in Canada.

MLA will continue to grant CEU credits to Canadian librarians taking MLA-sponsored continuing education courses.

4. Official Delegates.

An appropriate MLA member will be invited to attend the Annual Convention of CHLA/ABSC to officially represent MLA. In like manner, an appropriate CHLA/ABSC member will be invited to attend the Annual Convention of MLA to officially represent CHLA/ABSC.

As a symbolic gesture of mutual recognition and support, registration fees at both meetings will be waived for these delegates, provided they have non-member status. Official delegates at these meetings will speak in the name of their respective organizations.

According to adopted procedures, there shall be an annual review of these bi-lateral arrangements, to assess their continued viability, and to evaluate proposed new areas of cooperation. To effect such an annual review, the chief elected officers of both groups shall appoint appropriate individuals who shall submit joint written recommendations to their respective governing boards.

M.A. Flower
President
Canadian Health Libraries Association/ABSC

Erika Love
President
Medical Library Association

CHLA/ABSC FINANCIAL STATEMENT

- TREASURER: ALAN H. MACDONALD

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1 June, 1978 - 31 May, 1979

Balance on hand: 31 May, 1978	\$ 5174.76
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Revenue

1977/78	1 Renewal at 15.00	15.00	
			15.00
1978/79	102 Renewals at 15.00	1530.00	
	47.5 New at 15.00	712.50	
	Exchange	1.78	
			2244.28
1979/80	16 Renewals at 15.00	240.00	
	6 New at 15.00	90.00	
			330.00
1980/81	1 Renewal at 15.00	15.00	
			15.00
	Interest	109.44	109.44
	Conference 1978	86.57	86.57
			\$ 2800.29

Expenditures

Publications	2827.88	
Association Business	1215.61	
Conference 1978	200.83	
Conference 1979	500.00	
Memberships	55.00	
		4799.32

Balance on hand	3175.73
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Cheques outstanding

Glen Reid	50.00	
Dalhousie University	31.48	
Williams & Mackie	172.31	
S. Sanchini	201.60	
McGill University	318.15	
		773.54

Available: 1 June, 1979	\$ 2402.19
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CHLA/ABSC MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

- CHAIRMAN: BILL FRASER

The major effort of the membership committee has been centered on the publication of an attractively printed recruitment leaflet which was widely distributed in the summer and autumn of 1978. This was revised and reprinted for a second distribution and inclusion in the BMC in May of 1979.

In addition, the chairman of the membership committee scanned membership lists of other associations, particularly that of the Medical Library Association, and sent copies of the recruitment leaflet to any names not on the CHLA/ABSC roster. Lapsed members were followed up with two requests for them to renew.

The result of this activity seems to have been a successful one since the magic number of 300 members was reached in the spring of 1979. On 13 June, total membership stood at 309.

Recommendations for the new membership committee are: (1) Continue to circulate a recruitment leaflet or brochure; (2) provide the president of all CHLA/ABSC chapters with a list of CHLA/ABSC members in their area and some CHLA/ABSC recruitment material, asking them to pass on the material to any of their chapter members who have not yet joined the national association; (3) new members ought to be formally welcomed with a letter from the president and recognition at the next annual meeting.

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CHLA/ABSC PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

- CHAIRMAN: DAVID S. CRAWFORD

The members of the Publications Committee for the past year were Richard Fredericksen, PJ Fawcett, Alan H. MacDonald, Martha Stone, and David S. Crawford.

This year has seen many editors involved in the production of our newsletter: Richard Fredericksen for #7, David S. Crawford and Hanna Waluzyniec for #8, and PJ Fawcett for the remainder. In 1978/1979, a total of five issues were published running to 181 pages in length. Almost 17% of these issues was in French and a total of 70 pages were devoted to feature articles.

This year has also seen a few production changes. Issue #8 and subsequent issues have had the more 'professional' wrap-around look and, with effect from issue #9, the title changed to Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana. The printing and distribution has moved from Dalhousie University to McGill University and despite a few problems this has worked out well.

In the past, BMC has been sent out by first class mail but with the current increases in postal costs this is being examined by the Committee.

After some initial confusion, the revision of the Guide to Canadian Health Science Sources and Services is proceeding smoothly under Martha Stone's capable editorship. It is hoped to have drafts available for circulation and comments during summer, 1979. The title of the new publication, which will be bilingual, will be Canhealth/Sante Canada and it is hoped to publish this in late 1979.

CHLA/ABSC CHAPTER ACTIVITIES - 1978-1979

In the past year, a total of six regional groups in CHLA/ABSC met the requirements for chapter status. The following is a quick summary of some of the highlights from the annual reports filed by these chapters.

British Columbia

The British Columbia Health Libraries Association was the fifth chapter of CHLA/ABSC and boasts a membership of forty-five. Its executive consists of: Bill Fraser, president; David Noble, secretary-treasurer; and Barbara Sanderson, director. Editor of the BCHLA News is Sue Abzinger.

President Fraser reports that the most important accomplishment of the chapter this past year was to gather together people from a wide range of health sciences libraries to identify common concerns and problems, and to get to know one another. One of the BCHLA's meetings focussed on the health related agencies operating in British Columbia and representatives from these agencies attended to outline their information services.

Immediate goals of the BCHLA, after revising their interim constitution, will be selected from such projects as: a union list of serials, support of hospital library standards, a study of 'new' methods of service (networks, consortias, clinical and circuit librarians), a guide to planning health sciences libraries, and delivery services.

Manitoba

Membership in the Manitoba Health Libraries Association this year reached twenty-five under an executive of: Sandra Langlands, president; Jill Brown, vice-president; Doris Pritchard, secretary-treasurer; and Barbara E. Henwood, past-president.

The MHLA had a number of very active committees, the most visible ones being in the area of publications. The first edition of a union list of serials for Manitoba health libraries, outlined in the BMC, I, 3, 73-79, became a reality, followed a few months later by the publication of Selected Books and Journals for Manitoba Health Care Facilities (BMC, I, 2, 57-58). Within the local group, a current awareness service has been initiated which sees the regular circulation of xeroxed copies of tables of contents of selected library journals.

Windsor Area

The membership year began auspiciously for this group in June, 1978, when the Windsor Area Health Libraries Association became the first chapter of CHLA/ABSC. Coordinator of the WAHLA is Anna Henshaw.

Meeting once a month, this group tackled such activities as: the start of the third revision of the WAHLA Hospitals Serials List, cooperative purchasing of new serials, a workshop on hospital libraries consortia, and the sharing of completed reference searches to avoid duplication of staff services. Upon invitation, members of this group also attended meetings of the Metropolitan Detroit Libraries Group.

Toronto

The Toronto Medical Libraries Group is the newest chapter of CHLA/ABSC. The group's chairperson is Verla Empey, chairperson-elect is Loraine Spencer Gary, and treasurer Irene Jeryn rounds out the slate of officers.

Business meetings of the Toronto chapter usually centered around a guest speaker and invited guests covered such topics as clinical librarianship, the role of the pharmacist in health care, and book selection and acquisition.

The meetings were held in different locations to enable members to visit colleagues' libraries.

Completed projects of the Toronto Medical Libraries Group this past year include a new draft of their constitution, a survey of working conditions in Metro Toronto hospital libraries, and a revised third edition of the Union List of Selected Medical Periodicals in Metro Toronto Medical Libraries. Means of producing the latter are now being examined. Future plans for this group include an autumn workshop on basic reference techniques and tools, and an investigation of the appropriateness of computerized cataloguing such as UTLAS-MEDICAT for their members.

Ottawa/Hull

Thirty-seven medical librarians, representing twenty-five unique institutions are members of the Ottawa/Hull chapter. President Maurice Alaire reports that the first obligation discharged by this group, like the rest of the country, was the revision of their local constitution.

Six meetings in the last year gave the Ottawa/Hull group a varied calendar of events. A demonstration and overview of the University of Toronto Library Automated System (UTLAS), a talk from Dr. Toby Gelfand on the historical development of medical libraries, and a workshop on the dangers and delights of departmental libraries all featured prominently in this group's meetings.

The most difficult problem facing the Ottawa/Hull group is their inability this past year to attract health sciences libraries in hospitals outside the national capital region. Approaches will be discussed and evaluated in the coming year.

Nova Scotia

The executive of the Nova Scotia Health Libraries Association is comprised of Frank Oram, president; Anitra Laycock, vice-president; and Patricia Goddard, secretary.

President Oram writes that this has not been a very productive year for this chapter of CHLA/ABSC which is still in the process of defining some appropriate terms of reference with regard to the health community in Nova Scotia. The problem is that there is a fair amount of overlap between their chapter and other well-established groups in regard to areas of interest. Outside the health field, there are already several groups which claim to represent the interests of all libraries in the province.

The Hospital and Health Education subcommittee of the NSHLA continues to be the most active element within this chapter. The immediate concerns of this group include the informal Halifax-Dartmouth area regional interlibrary loan system, a cooperative acquisitions programme for area libraries and, of course, a revised union list of serials for the Metro area hospital libraries.

USER SERVICES PROVIDED BY STATISTICS CANADA

- THE CHLA/ABSC RESPONSE

The CHLA/ABSC was originally asked to express its point of view concerning the user services provided by Statistics Canada and a discussion paper, Health Statistics Dissemination by Douglas E. Angus of the Health Division of Statistics Canada, was distributed among members of the Executive Committee of our Association.

In response to this request, a paper entitled "Memorandum on health statistics and their users" was written by Mrs. M.A. Flower, the then-president of CHLA/ABSC. The paper reflects upon both the perceived role of Statistics Canada and the functions of libraries and concludes with a number of suggestions and recommendations. These latter points are paraphrased here; anyone interested in securing a copy of the full report may contact one of the Executive Committee members.

Librarians would find very useful a current handbook which clearly identifies not only which statistics are available but also where. To service this same purpose of informing academic health library users concerning the facilities of Statistics Canada, a detailed content summary of the Statistics Canada system would be particularly useful for researchers who need to know just what data are available and in what form. The existence of online or microfiche access to materials should be well documented for reference services to pass on to their clientele. The catalogue of publications is of less certain value since the traditional time lag in the production of government document catalogues is a major deterrent to their usefulness.

The proposed one-volume compendium would be of great use in health libraries, both large and small, as a generalized guide to the more comprehensive material available in the background--providing that it is current. Lack of currency in government published data is the single most frustrating characteristic experienced by users of statistical information. The logistics of compilation, which are always blamed, must surely be amenable to some kind of marshalling, considering the modern technology now available.

The proposal that analytical reports and collaborative studies be developed and expanded promises the most potential for teaching and as an information base for research and management studies of various sorts.

"In consideration of this working paper on Health Statistics Dissemination, therefore, the response of the Canadian Health Libraries Association/Association des Bibliothèques de la Santé du Canada would summarize this way:

"1. Libraries in the health field would use heavily whatever information on Statistics Canada services the Department is willing to produce.

"2. They would find extensive use for some form of broad overview reporting, such as a compendium, IF it were sufficiently timely to be useable for generalized purposes.

"3. Health libraries would look forward with some eagerness to the advent of scholarly studies and quick analytical surveys, as in-depth resources for teaching and research."



Canadian Health Libraries Association

CHLA, founded in 1976, is the only association in Canada that can speak for all health library staff. With a total membership of 270 in 1978-79 we are reaching for 300 Canadian health library workers willing to lend their support to this organization in 1979-80. If you haven't joined, please consider it. Here's why:

Newsletter

CHLA is publishing, bi-monthly, a newsletter which is indispensable for anyone working in health libraries in Canada.

Annual Meeting

CHLA holds its annual meeting in conjunction with the Canadian Library Association. An interesting and educational program is being planned for Ottawa in 1979.

Chapters

CHLA is developing a procedure for accepting local health library organizations as chapters and will provide some financial support for local projects. There will be local meetings throughout the year.

Hospital Libraries

CHLA has had direct input to the Checklist for Staff Library Services which the Ontario Medical Association has offered to the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation for the use of its accreditation teams. We are looking for additional ways to advise the CCHA on requirements for hospital libraries.

CANHELP

CHLA is organizing an invitational seminar where health professionals may explore their information needs and the ways these may be met. CANHELP — the Canadian Health Libraries Project — is scheduled to 1979.

CISTI Advisory Committee

CHLA is represented on an Advisory Committee to CISTI — Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information — concerning the role of the Health Sciences Resources Centre in Ottawa. Plans for regional health library developments in Canada are being suggested.

Any health institution, library or health library worker can benefit from membership in the Canadian Health Libraries Association for all these reasons. If you are not yet a member, please fill in the application



Association des Bibliothèques de la Santé du Canada

L'ABSC, créée en 1976, est la seule association qui puisse représenter tout le personnel de la santé au Canada. Ayant déjà atteint pour 1978-79 un total de 270 membres, l'Association espère rejoindre au moins 300 personnes travaillant dans des bibliothèques de la santé qui voudront bien lui donner son appui pour l'année 1979-80. Si vous n'êtes pas déjà membre, nous vous demandons d'y penser pour les raisons suivantes:

Newsletter

L'ABSC publie un bulletin trimestriel de nouvelles qui contient des informations d'une grande valeur pour tout le personnel travaillant dans des bibliothèques de la santé au Canada.

Réunion Annuelle

L'ABSC tient sa réunion annuelle de concert avec celle de la Canadian Library Association. Un programme intéressant et éducatif est déjà à l'étude pour la rencontre de 1979 à Ottawa.

Chapitre

L'ABSC est à établir une procédure afin de reconnaître les groupes locaux de bibliothèques de la santé comme "CHAPITRE" de l'Association. Elle compte aussi pouvoir donner un certain appui financier à des projets locaux. Il y aura des réunions locales tout au long de l'année.

Bibliothèque des Hôpitaux

L'ABSC a participé de façon directe à l'élaboration de la liste des critères d'évaluation des services du personnel de bibliothèque que la Ontario Medical Association a présenté au Conseil canadien d'accréditation des hôpitaux, critères à être utilisés par ses groupes d'accréditation. Nous sommes toutefois à la recherche de d'autres moyens pour conseiller l'ACAH sur les besoins des bibliothèques du secteur hospitalier.

CANHELP

L'ABSC est à organiser un séminaire au cours duquel des professionnels de la santé seront invités à se pencher sur leurs besoins d'information et sur les moyens à prendre pour les satisfaire. CANHELP - le Canadian Health Libraries Project - aura lieu au cours de l'année 1979.

Comité Conseil à l'ICIST

L'ABSC est présente sur le Comité conseil à l'ICIST - l'Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique - qui étudie le rôle du Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé à Ottawa. Des projets pour l'implantation de réseaux régionaux de bibliothèques médicales au Canada ont été soumis.

Ainsi, pour les raisons mentionnées ci-haut, nous croyons que toute institution, bibliothèque ou employé de bibliothèque du secteur des sciences de la santé gagnera beaucoup en devenant membre de l'Association des Bibliothèques de la Santé du Canada. Si vous ne l'êtes pas déjà, nous vous prions de remplir la formule d'application en bas.



CANADIAN HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

ASSOCIATION DES BIBLIOTHEQUES DE LA SANTE DU CANADA

L'ABSC A BESOIN DE NOUVEAUX MEMBRES. VEUILLEZ REMETTRE CECI A QUELQU'UN QUI N'EST PAS MEMBRE ET ENCOURAGEZ-LE A LE DEVENIR. SI CHAQUE MEMBRE RECRUTE UN INDIVIDU NOUS SERIONS ALORS 600 MEMBRES.

ASSOCIATION DES BIBLIOTHEQUES DE LA SANTE DU CANADA

Formule d'Application

NOM _____

ADRESSE _____

CODE POSTALE _____

J'inclus \$18.50 (payable a Canadian Health Libraries Association) comme cotisation pour la periode qui se termine en juin 1980.

ADRESSE DE RETOUR:

Treasurer, CHLA/ABSC
Medical Library
Royal Victoria Hospital
Montréal, Québec
H3A 1A1

CHLA NEEDS MORE MEMBERS. PLEASE GIVE THIS TO A NON-MEMBER AND ENCOURAGE THEM TO JOIN. IF EVERY MEMBER RECRUITED ONE NON-MEMBER WE WOULD HAVE 600 MEMBERS.

CANADIAN HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Membership Application

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTAL CODE _____

I enclose \$18.50 (made payable to Canadian Health Libraries Association) as my membership fee for the period ending June 1980.

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO:

Treasurer, CHLA/ABSC
Medical Library
Royal Victoria Hospital
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1A1

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
5301 S. DICKINSON AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

TO THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

RE: CALIBRATION OF TEMPERATURE MEASURING DEVICES

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a report
describing the results of a series of experiments
conducted at the University of Chicago during the
summer of 1964.

The experiments were conducted in the laboratory
of the late Professor J. H. Van Vleet, who was
a member of the staff of the National Bureau of
Standards from 1948 to 1964.

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THE MARITIME HEALTH SCIENCES INFORMATION NETWORK

- BARBARA PRINCE

The existing information network for all practising health professionals in the Maritimes is being further developed by the expansion of hospital library facilities. The central core of the network consists of the W.K. Kellogg Health Sciences Library at Dalhousie University and eight of the hospital libraries in the twin cities of Halifax and Dartmouth. The outer network includes hospital libraries in the province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Until quite recently, the Kellogg Library also provided service to Newfoundland. Since the establishment of a medical school at Memorial University, the library there has slowly taken over responsibility for that province. The Kellogg acts as back-up and still provides service to those disciplines, such as dentistry, in which the newer library has not yet developed a full collection.

Library service from the W.K. Kellogg Library has been available to individual health practitioners in the Maritimes for more than ten years. In recent years, efforts have been increased to encourage the development of local hospital libraries throughout the region in order to supplement this service with adequate local resources.

The W.K. Kellogg Health Sciences Library at Dalhousie is the only large resource of its kind in Atlantic Canada. It serves the only school of medicine in the Maritimes and maintains the only substantial library collection in physiotherapy, dentistry and pharmacy in the region. Its primary responsibility, as with all university libraries, is to faculty and students, but it accepts a secondary important regional responsibility to the health care community. This is carried through by offering regional loan and information services and by encouraging the development of hospital libraries in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Regional Loan Services is a "mail-order" library service available to all practising health professionals in the Atlantic Region, either directly to individuals or through the local hospital libraries. The Kellogg Library lends books, audio-visual programmes and audiotapes, and also supplies copies of journal articles. Reference service is an important aspect and requests for information arrive from around the region by mail and by telephone. The questions are interesting, sometimes surprising, and varied. The necessary information is retrieved by computer or manual search, and occasionally by calling upon local resources such as the hospital librarians or the health education nurses.

Special simplified Regional Loan Service request forms are supplied by the Kellogg Library. Most hospital libraries do not have the staff expertise or necessary tools to verify requests. When the Health Sciences Library cannot supply an item, verifications and locations are forwarded if the hospital library staff wish to pursue the request elsewhere. The Kellogg Library will also obtain photocopies from other libraries both from inside and outside the region for users of the service.

Consulting and training are the two main services provided by Kellogg staff to promote the development of hospital libraries in the region.

At the request of a hospital administrator or librarian, Kellogg will provide a consultant to advise on the planning, organizing, staffing and

- B PRINCE, HEAD, CIRCULATION AND EXTERNAL SERVICES, KELLOGG HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY, DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

maintenance of a health sciences library. After visiting the hospital, the consultant draws a profile of the existing facilities, if any, and prepares a proposal for a suitable library service. Proposals are supported with reference to the Canadian Standards for Hospital Libraries.¹

The Ontario Medical Association lists are used as basic guides for collection development. Occasionally, lists have been prepared to meet the individual needs of a specialized institution such as a mental health centre.

Usually, one of the recommendations in the report is that the person appointed to run the library should come to the W.K. Kellogg Library for orientation and training. Library personnel appointed in the hospitals have varied from volunteers of the ladies auxillary to library assistants with considerable experience.

Training periods last from one day to a week, and depend upon the size of the library, the previous experience of the person, and how long a stay the administrator will finance. The training concentrates on inter-library loan procedures and how to exploit Kellogg's services to the fullest, serials management, simple cataloguing, and a basic concept of reference services.

The librarians in Halifax generously show their methods of organization in the hospital setting. The trainees are taken to the hospital most near their own in size to observe procedures and services.

Public relations and publicity are an essential aspect of the development of an information network for health professionals in the region.

The Division of Continuing Medical Education at Dalhousie provides the means of communicating with a large section of the health care community in the Atlantic Region as it organizes courses for physicians held both at the University and in the hospitals. The Director believes library services are of highest importance in the continuing education process and encourages library participation whenever possible.

The Health Sciences Library develops an information display for each continuing education course which includes publicity about Regional Loan Service. The Division funds a librarian to attend the Regional Conjoint Assembly of the College of Family Physicians and also provides opportunities for the External Services Librarian to tour the region. This made possible visits to northern New Brunswick and the South Shore of Nova Scotia. Orientation for the practitioners who are regional continuing education co-ordinators and for physicians visiting Halifax for individualized training includes an introduction to the Kellogg Library and its outreach services.

It was fortunate also that an ex-Director of the Division, who went to work in the Department of Health for Prince Edward Island, remembered the Kellogg Library when he needed library service. This led to consultation and the establishment of the Planning Library at the Department of Health in the Island.

Reaching the other health professionals is more difficult. Continuing education programmes for them are not well developed. The health sciences librarians at Dalhousie take every opportunity to reach students before they graduate.

All types of health professionals, including nurses, dentists, pharmacists and physiotherapists, regularly use Regional Loan Service. Contact is maintained with the various groups by the librarians at the Kellogg Library responsible for service to each profession. They publicize the service through the regional professional associations, by attending any workshops possible, and in newspapers and any other suitable media.

Creating a demand for library services amongst the health care community should bring pressure to bear upon administrators to provide adequate local resources. For instance, several hospital libraries have been revitalized because of the interest of the in-service training co-ordinators. The requirements for accreditation should assure the provision of an acceptable level of library service but, as is well-known, the standards are open to a wide range of interpretation.

Ideally, Regional Loan Service to individuals should be reduced to a bare minimum as it is replaced by service from local hospital libraries. This has not yet happened and Regional Loan Service to individuals is still increasing.

Nevertheless, the Maritime regional network of hospital libraries is developing at a slow, steady rate. In the past few years, many hospital libraries have been established or rejuvenated and have begun to play their part in the provision of an information network for the region.

Interlibrary loan is the main area of interaction in the network. The number of transactions is increasing steadily both in the local Halifax-Dartmouth area as well as in the Atlantic Region as a whole. Mostly items are lent by Kellogg, but other libraries interact such as Saint John General with the Moncton Hospital.

Distance and communication problems hamper information exchange amongst the hospital libraries in the region. The local group in the Halifax area has progressed more rapidly because of ease of communication and proximity. Nearly all are also teaching hospitals which has aided their development.

This local group meets informally on an irregular basis to discuss matters of common interest. All librarians involved in health education or care in the cities are invited. It is from this group that the more formal chapter of the Canadian Health Libraries Association has been formed.

A union list of serials held by the local hospital libraries is produced through Kellogg's computer facilities. Kellogg Library staff also edit and produce a newsletter for the group. This irregular publication has appeared five times. It started as a purely local venture, but now includes news for and about the region and is sent to all hospital library personnel in the three provinces.

Continuing education is a problem for everyone involved in health sciences libraries in the Maritimes. The local group are able to share in the activities which the Kellogg Library organizes for its staff. Dalhousie School of Library Service also offers some relevant courses.

Unfortunately, regional people usually work alone and can hardly ever get away. One workshop was organized by a few energetic New Brunswick hospital librarians and held in Newcastle, N.B. This group is planning to exchange lists of journals with the hope of eventually compiling a union list. They also plan to hold further workshops.

Progress, although slow, is being made in the development of a Maritime health sciences information network. Demand for library service has grown due, in part, to the increase in continuing education opportunities. Regional Loan Service shows a steady upward swing while the number of inter-library loan transactions rises continually. Interaction between library personnel is still restricted by distance, communication problems and cost. Despite these difficulties, pressure for adequate local service should eventually assure a quality hospital library network through the region.

¹"Canadian Standards for Hospital Libraries." Canadian Medical Association Journal 112(10):1271-1274, 1975.

CE QUI SE PASSE AU QUÉBEC

- PIERRETTE DUBUC

Pour les bibliothécaires de la santé oeuvrant au Québec, le Livre Vert intitulé "Pour une politique québécoise de la recherche scientifique" constitue un document important. Car si nos bibliothèques s'adressent à des médecins, infirmières, et professionnels intéressés à soigner et à guérir, ceci ne peut se faire sans une attention constante et une préoccupation pour la recherche. Or le Livre Vert que nous présente le ministre d'Etat au développement culturel comprend, outre la description de la situation actuelle, la démonstration de la nécessité d'une véritable planification, un rapide coup d'oeil sur la recherche gouvernementale, universitaire et industrielle et enfin des mesures et dispositifs d'ensemble, lesquelles comportent dix pages intitulées: "Des actions pour accroître la diffusion de l'information scientifique et technique".

Il n'existe aucune planification pour l'organisation de l'information au Canada pas plus qu'au Québec. De part et d'autres, les fonds sont couramment accordés aux chercheurs pour faciliter la publication, mais aucune ressource n'est disponible pour l'organisation de l'information qui doit précéder la recherche et la suivre également.

L'information proprement canadienne n'est identifiée que par Canadiana. Au Québec, outre la Bibliographie du Québec (équivalent de Canadiana) nous avons aussi RADAR qui répertorie les articles publiés dans près de 130 revues québécoises, et ce depuis 1972. L'Université Laval a publié d'abord l'Index analytique du Devoir, que Microfor Inc. poursuit en publiant maintenant l'Index de l'actualité, répertoire des articles importants choisis dans les trois quotidiens les plus percutants du Québec.

C'est un commencement. Mais si vous voulez trouver des fonds pour mettre sur pied un réseau documentaire dans un domaine spécifique de la santé, il n'y a aucun organisme qui puisse recevoir valablement votre demande.

Exceptionnellement et parce que c'était au moment de l'enquête nationale sur l'information scientifique et technique du Canada, le Centre d'information sur l'enfance et l'adolescence inadaptées a obtenu un financement qui lui a permis d'opérer de 1968 à 1974. Pour des raisons d'ordre politique et pratique, il a dû se ré-orienter. Aucun organisme n'en a pris la relève. Pourtant, les éléments nécessaires à la création d'un réseau sont là: une langue, c'est-à-dire un Thesaurus Enfance Inadaptée (avec listes des descripteurs traduits en anglais) et un manuel pour l'organisation de la documentation et du matériel.¹

Plusieurs présentations ont été faites des systèmes offerts par le C.I.E.A.I. aux associations professionnelles. Un article intitulé: "Qui est responsable de l'information sur l'enfance inadaptée" a été remis pour publication. Seul, un gouvernement éclairé peut prendre les décisions qui s'imposent...

Au Québec, nous amorçons le processus: le Livre vert pose la question de l'organisation de l'information. Que nous réserve l'avenir?

¹ Si vous désirez plus d'informations à ce sujet, prière de vous adresser à l'auteur a/s du Centre d'information sur la santé de l'enfant, Hôpital Sainte-Justine, 3175 Chemin Côte Ste-Catherine, Montréal, P.Q. H3T 1C5

THE MCGILL MEDICAL AND HEALTH LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

- ELAINE WADDINGTON

(This article is an expanded form and translation of a contribution to a panel discussion entitled "Experiences de cooperation" given at the annual "journée d'étude" of ASTED, Section de la santé, on 20 April, 1979. It was written in English and presented in French; the text was translated into French by Pierrette Galarneau.)

The McGill Medical Library has always had cordial and informal relations with the teaching hospitals affiliated with it; in fact, at one time the Library did the cataloguing and ordering for some of the hospital libraries, such as the Montreal Neurological Institute. These functions have long since been assumed by the hospital libraries themselves. There has always been a heavy demand upon the Library's Reference Department for interlibrary loans and quick reference questions. The chairman of the library committees of the four fully affiliated teaching hospitals (the Royal Victoria, Montreal General, Montreal Children's, and Montreal Neurological hospitals) are ex officio members of the McGill Medical Library Advisory Committee, but this was the only formal link until 1967, when an emergency situation demanded a more complex structure be initiated.

The research workers in the Faculty of Medicine lodged a complaint in 1967 that the journals they needed to consult were often not available. Since a great proportion of the ILLs being made were to the affiliated hospitals, a meeting was called by the McGill Medical Library to seek a better arrangement. The "Hospital Medical Librarians' Committee in Association with the McGill Medical Library" was formed. The name was changed in 1973 to the McGill Medical and Hospital Librarians' Association. In 1979, because of a redefinition of the terms of admissibility, the name became the McGill Medical and Health Librarians' Association. (Luckily, the initials are still the same--we are known as the MMHLA).

The first proposed solution was that of a no-loan, photocopy-only policy. This met with great resistance, then and for several years thereafter, since the hospitals had no funds to pay for photocopies and the idea of charging the user for library services was quite unthinkable (the advent of MEDLINE was to change all that!).

An agreement was made to encourage the fourteen hospital libraries to borrow from each other, rather than from the Medical Library, any title on the recognized core list of the most-used journals (Yast HT: 90 recommended journals for the hospital's health science library. Hospitals 41:59-62, 1967).

To implement this agreement, a mini-union list was compiled listing the holdings for each of these titles in each library. This policy not only took some of the load from McGill but was also the seed from which the Union List of Serials in Montreal Hospital Libraries/Catalogue collectif des périodiques dans les bibliothèques médicales d'hôpitaux de Montréal grew. Part of the initial agreement also specified that hospitals would provide free photocopies to each other on a reciprocal basis.

The McGill Medical Library did a survey of interlibrary loans in 1969. About 1,150 books and journals per month were loaned to all hospitals (not just those in the McGill system); about 525 of these went to McGill-affiliated hospitals. Another study was made in 1972 and a one-week sample showed that the

- E WADDINGTON IS LIBRARIAN, WOMEN'S PAVILION LIBRARY, ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, MONTREAL, P.Q.

McGill-affiliated hospitals had borrowed about 130 different titles, none on the core lists, none more than 4 loans per title, and half less than 3 years old. The study indicated that expansion of the core list would not be helpful since the borrowing pattern was not concentrated on a few titles, but rather was spread over many.

Interlibrary loan delivery was improved somewhat in June, 1972, when a twice-daily van service was inaugurated by the Montreal Joint Hospital Institute. The van carried patient records, x-rays, etc., but arrangements were made for it to stop at the McGill Medical Library and, upon request, at other McGill libraries. For a fee, the van will also go to any other location in Montreal.

As mentioned earlier, the Association first discussed the creation of a union list in 1972. This eventually included all hospital libraries on the island of Montreal. A Union List Committee was formed in 1973. The Joint Hospital Computer Services, based at the Royal Victoria Hospital, agreed to hire a programming consultant and to do the requisite keypunching. Costs were totally recovered from sales of the published list, since all the rest of the work was done on a volunteer basis by the Committee. The tape of the program is available for other union list projects and is being used by the Special Libraries Association in Montreal. The first edition was published in 1974 and the second in 1977, reporting holdings of 37 and 40 hospitals respectively. The project and the program were taken over by the McGill Medical Library in 1977, together with the promotion and distribution of the second edition.

A supplement, reporting holdings of the McGill Medical Library itself as well as Nursing, Dentistry, and Botany-Genetics libraries (about 6500 titles), was published in 1978, and sent at no charge to all purchasers of the second edition. The third edition, which will amalgamate the holdings of these four libraries and 47 libraries of hospitals and other health sciences institutions, will be published in the late spring or summer of 1979. Unfortunately for cataloguers and union list editors, the title will have to be changed to reflect the publication's enlarged scope.

In 1975, the McGill Medical Library finally implemented its no-loan, photocopy-only policy for journals 5 years old or less. About 25-50 articles per week are supplied to hospital libraries at 15¢ per page. Most photocopies are paid for by deposit accounts and the libraries recover the costs from the user.

In 1979, twelve years after its foundation, our Association has at last framed a constitution. It formalizes practices that have been in effect for several years; meetings are held at least twice yearly, with an Anchor Chairman elected for a two-year term. This chairman appoints Rotating Chairmen who host the meetings, each time at a different library. This gives us a chance to visit each other. The McGill Medical Library provides a recording secretary who distributes the notices of meetings and minutes. All health libraries with a teaching connection to McGill University are eligible to join, and each member library has one vote.

The original problem which hastened the formation of MMHLA has long been resolved, but mutual interdependence remains. A spirit of friendship and cooperation has been built over the years. The McGill Medical Library, with its broad view of itself as a rich regional resource with obligations towards not only the affiliated teaching hospitals but also the Montreal health sciences community as a whole, remains our main source of strength.

FROM THE HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE, CISTI

- EVE-MARIE LACROIX

As promised, this column describing CISTI's document delivery and search service, is the first in a series to better acquaint you with CISTI's services as they relate to the needs of health sciences librarians.

To begin, it should be noted that CISTI's services are readily available to all Canadians who need information, whether via libraries and information centres, or as private individuals.

The CISTI library collection numbers over a million volumes of scientific and technical publications. The Health Sciences Resource Centre assures that the world's medical publications are included by reviewing annually all journal titles indexed for MEDLINE and, more recently, all serials indexed 50-100% by Excerpta Medica to ensure that these are held in Canada. In addition, conference proceedings are collected comprehensively, as well as monographic series and review literature.

The document delivery and search service supplies loans or photocopies of materials from the CISTI collection, and also identifies local, national and international locations for those items it cannot supply. With a staff of 25, this service unit processes over 600 requests per day and supplies about 72% of the needed material from CISTI's own collection.

If you do not have complete information for a needed item, the search unit will complete the reference for you (you are expected to first use verification tools available in your own library, of course).

Because the document delivery unit has access to the most current files of the Union List of Scientific Serials in Canadian Libraries, as well as the card files of Health Science Serials on Order, you should contact this unit for locations of even the newest journal titles.

And the nitty-gritty:

Charges: photocopy - \$2.20 minimum for the first 10 pages and 22¢ per page thereafter; microfiche - \$2.20 per report; loans - no charge; all verifications - no charge; location service - no charge.

Access: You can request items by telephone, telex or mail. All requests mailed should be in triplicate, one item per form. If you expect to request from CISTI often, you may want to purchase forms imprinted with CISTI's address at 3 cents per form, but any standard ILL form is acceptable. Our telephone number is (613) 993-1585, our telex is 053-3115, and our mailing address is Interlibrary Loan & Photocopy Service, CISTI/NRC, Ottawa, K1A 0S2.

Payment: You will be invoiced, or you may establish a deposit account with the National Research Council.

Health Sciences Information in Canada: Libraries, a directory of more than 450 libraries with health sciences collections, is now available from CISTI at a cost of \$11.00. Order with prepayment should be directed to: Publications Sections, CISTI/NRC, Ottawa, K1A 0S2.

Also available, for the asking, is a newly prepared list of all Canadian MEDLINE Centres offering service to users outside their organizations. Please contact HSRC if such a list would be useful to you.

And finally, news from way out East. Mary Lynne is most certainly enjoying her summer on the beaches near Charlottetown, and learning the virtues of patience on rainy days. Missing us? Not a chance!

- E-M LACROIX, HEAD, HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE, CISTI.

STI PLANNING: A REPORT FROM QUEBEC

- PIERRETTE DUBUC

A very important document was published recently regarding the planning for scientific research in Quebec. Pour une politique québécoise de la recherche scientifique (also known as the Green Paper) was prepared by the Ministre d'Etat au développement culturel and is addressed to anyone who may have input on the matter. It describes the current situation of research activities in Quebec, governmental, academic and industrial. The sixth chapter of the document examines several possible corrective measures and also discusses various actions required to improve the diffusion of scientific and technical information (STI) in Quebec. Working in a hospital environment and caring for the needs of professionals involved in the delivery of health care, we cannot remain silent. Research starts from attentive and creative care.

At present, there is no adequate planning for the organization of information, either in Canada generally or in Quebec in particular. Both the provincial and federal governments will support research and also facilitate publication, but neither has given much thought to funding the organization of information required to identify the needed avenues of research, and even less attention to providing for the organization of information produced through research projects. (CISTI does have an Information Exchange Center for Federally Supported Research in Universities.)

As far as I know, Canadian information is not identified as such with the sole exception of Canadiana, published by the National Library. Quebec's National Library publishes its equivalent, Bibliographie du Québec. Since 1972, it has also prepared an abstract called RADAR which covers articles published in over 130 Quebec periodicals. Laval University started L'Index analytique du Devoir which Microfor Inc. now publishes as L'Index de l'actualite, abstracting from three daily newspapers published in the province. This is a beginning.

In 1968, at the time of the Tyas report on scientific and technical information in Canada, the Centre d'information sur l'enfance et l'adolescence inadaptées (Information Center for the Special Child) was started in Montréal. For both practical and political reasons, it was transformed into a local medical information center and no other body was designated to fill its mandate. Both elements required for a network are still present: a language (Thesaurus Enfance Inadaptée, with descriptors translated into English) and a manual for the organization of documents and materials.¹ The system adopted is relatively similar to that used by the ERIC network and by the National Center on Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped (NCMMH).

No authority has yet been designated to continue the work started by the C.I.E.A.I. Papers have been presented to professional associations by the Center. An article entitled, "Who is responsible for information on the special child?" has been sent for publication. But it is only an enlightened government who can decide on such a matter...

In Quebec, planning is now beginning. Let us hope for the best!

¹ If you wish to read more about this project, two papers are available from the author, c/o Centre d'information sur la santé de l'enfant, Hôpital Sainte-Justine, 3175 Chemin Côte Ste-Catherine, Montréal, P.Q. H3T 1C5.

LA MCGILL MEDICAL AND HEALTH LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

- ELAINE WADDINGTON

(Résumé du texte présenté à la journée d'étude de la section de la santé, ASTED, le 20 avril 1979. Traduction par Pierrette Galarneau.)

Des relations amicales bien qu'informelles ont toujours existé entre la bibliothèque médicale de l'Université McGill et les bibliothèques des hôpitaux affiliés à l'Université McGill. Entre autres, il y a toujours eu une forte utilisation de son service de référence pour les prêts entre bibliothèques et pour les questions de référence rapide. De plus, les présidents des comités de bibliothèques des quatre hôpitaux entièrement affiliés (Royal Victoria, Montreal General, Montreal Children's et Montreal Neurological) étaient membres ex officio du comité consultatif de la bibliothèque médicale de McGill. Ce fut le seul lien formel jusqu'en 1967. C'est alors qu'une situation critique démontra la nécessité d'une structure plus formelle.

Les chercheurs de la faculté de médecine déploraient le fait que les périodiques qu'ils désiraient consultés étaient souvent prêtés. Or, un fort pourcentage des prêts étaient consentis aux hôpitaux affiliés. Pour tenter de trouver une solution, au moins partielle, à ce problème, McGill provoqua la création du "Hospital Medical Librarians' Committee" en association avec la "McGill Medical Library". Ce comité devint, en 1973, le "McGill Medical and Hospital Librarians' Association". En 1979, une redéfinition des critères d'admissibilité provoque un nouveau changement de nom: "The McGill Medical and Health Librarians' Association". Le sigle demeure heureusement le même: MMHLA.

La première solution préconisée par le comité provoqua alors, et pour plusieurs années, à cause des frais qui en découlaient pour les bibliothèques d'hôpitaux, une vive résistance: l'envoi automatique de photocopies aux bibliothèques emprunteuses plutôt que de prêter les périodiques. Cette politique devait finalement être adoptée en 1975 pour les périodiques datant de cinq ans et moins.

Par ailleurs les quatorze bibliothèques d'hôpitaux acceptèrent une entente selon laquelle elles s'emprunteraient entre elles, plutôt qu'à la bibliothèque universitaire, tout titre paraissant dans la liste de base de Yast (Yast, HT: 90 recommended journals for the hospital's health science library. Hospitals 41:59-62, 1967).

A cette fin, on compila un mini-catalogue de ces titres donnant l'état de la collection de chacune des quatorze bibliothèques. Ce mini-catalogue collectif peut être considéré comme le précurseur du Union List of Serials in Montreal Hospital Libraries/Catalogue collectif des périodiques dans les bibliothèques médicales d'hôpitaux de Montréal. Les hôpitaux acceptaient également, à ce moment, de s'envoyer des photocopies gratuites les uns aux autres.

En 1969, la bibliothèque médicale de McGill fait une étude de ses PEB: environ 1150 volumes et périodiques par mois, sont prêtés aux hôpitaux (affiliés ou non) dont environ 525 aux hôpitaux affiliés. En 1972, McGill entreprend une autre étude sur un échantillonnage d'une semaine: les hôpitaux affiliés avaient emprunté 130 titres différents dont aucun n'apparaissait dans la liste de Yast, pas plus de quatre emprunts par titre n'avaient été faits et, enfin, la moitié de ces emprunts concernait des périodiques datant de moins de trois ans. Une extension de la liste de base de Yast s'avérait donc inutile, les emprunts

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étant concentrés sur un trop grand nombre de titres.

Enfin survient la création, en juin 1972, par le Montréal Joint Hospital Institute, d'un service de messagerie qui diminue de beaucoup les délais de livraison de la documentation.

Revenant au catalogue collectif des périodiques la possibilité de la publication d'un catalogue comprenant les collections des tous les bibliothèques d'hôpitaux de l'île de Montréal avait été discutée pour la première fois en 1972. En 1973, on forma le Comité du catalogue collectif. Le Joint Hospital Computer Services accepta d'engager les services d'un consultant en programmation et de faire la perforation des cartes. Les membres du Comité du catalogue collectif accomplissant bénévolement les autres tâches les frais encourus, qui furent annulés par la vente de la liste publiée. La première édition, publiée en 1974 et la 2e édition, en 1977, donnent respectivement les collections de 37 et 40 hôpitaux. En 1977, McGill s'occupe de la vente de la 2e édition. Le programme sur ordinateur est maintenant disponible pour d'autres projets de catalogue collectif et est utilisé, actuellement, par la Special Libraries Association (Montréal).

Un supplément comprenant les collections de quatre bibliothèques de McGill (botanique-génétique, art dentaire, médecine, sciences infirmières) fut distribué gratuitement aux personnes qui avaient fait l'achat de la 2e édition.

La 3e édition, dont la publication est prévue pour le printemps ou l'été 1979, comprendra les collections des ces 4 bibliothèques de McGill et de 43 bibliothèques d'hôpitaux et autres organismes de santé. Le titre devra en être changé afin de mieux refléter sa plus grande envergure.

En 1979, douze ans après sa création, l'Association de McGill se donne finalement une constitution qui, somme toute, ne fait qu'entériner des pratiques en vigueur depuis plusieurs années: entre autres, des réunions au moins deux fois par année. Ces réunions se tiennent, chaque fois, à des bibliothèques différentes. La Bibliothèque médicale de l'Université McGill fournit toujours une secrétaire qui se charge de prendre le procès-verbal et d'envoyer les avis de convocation. Toutes les bibliothèques de la santé qui ont une affiliation d'enseignement avec McGill peuvent devenir membre, chaque bibliothèque-membre ayant droit à un vote.

Le problème qui a provoqué la création de la MMHLA, est résolu depuis longtemps mais la nécessité de la collaboration demeure. Un esprit d'amitié et de coopération s'est développé durant ces années. La bibliothèque médicale de McGill avec ses vues et ses buts qui transcendent largement ses propres murs et ceux de ses hôpitaux affiliés demeure notre principale source de force.

DE L'CENTRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE DES SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ, L'ICIST

- EVE-MARIE LACROIX

Tel que promis, la présente rubrique, qui décrit le service de fourniture de documents et de vérification bibliographique de l'ICIST, est la première d'une série destinée à mieux faire connaître les différents services que l'ICIST offre aux bibliothécaires des sciences de la santé.

Il est d'abord important de mentionner que les services de l'ICIST sont offerts soit directement, soit par l'entremise de bibliothèques ou de centres d'information, à tout Canadien qui est à la recherche d'information.

La collection de l'ICIST compte plus d'un million de volumes de publications scientifiques et techniques. Le Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé s'assure que les publications médicales du monde entier sont conservées au Canada en passant en revue chaque année tous les périodiques indexés pour MEDLINE et, plus récemment, tous les périodiques indexés de 50 à 100% par Excerpta Medica. De plus, les comptes rendus de conférence sont achetés systématiquement, de même que les collections monographiques et les documents de synthèse.

Le service de fourniture de documents et de vérification bibliographique s'occupe des prêts et des photocopies de documents à même la collection de l'ICIST, et repère les sources possibles au niveau local, national et international pour les documents qu'il ne peut fournir. Les 25 membres du personnel de ce service traitent plus de 600 demandes par jour et fournissent environ 72% des documents demandés à même la collection de l'ICIST.

Le service de vérification bibliographique s'occupe de compléter les demandes de documents incomplètes (on vous demande, bien entendu, d'utiliser d'abord les outils de vérification auxquels vous avez accès dans votre bibliothèque).

Puisqu'il a accès aux données les plus récentes du Catalogue collectif des publications scientifiques dans les bibliothèques canadiennes et au fichier de Périodiques commandés en sciences de la santé, le service de fourniture de documents est en mesure de vous aider à retrouver même les périodiques les plus récents.

Passons à des choses plus terre à terre:

Tarif: photocopies - minimum \$2.20 (10 pages ou moins) et 22 cents per page supplémentaire; microfiches - \$2.20 le rapport; prêts - gratuits; vérification - gratuite; repérage - gratuit.

Demandes: On peut communiquer les demandes par téléphone, par télex ou par courrier. Les commandes postales doivent être envoyées en triplicate (un seul document par formulaire). Si vous prévoyez utiliser souvent les services de l'ICIST, il est possible d'acheter les formulaires préadressés de l'ICIST (3 cents le formulaire), mais tout formulaire normalisé de prêt entre bibliothèques est accepté. No de téléphone: (613) 993-1585; télex: 053-3115; adresse: Service de prêts interbibliothèques et de reprographie, ICIST/CNRC, Ottawa, K1A 0S2.

Paiement: On peut demander une facture ou bien ouvrir un compte de dépôt au CNRC.

Information en sciences de la santé au Canada: bibliothèques. Ce répertoire de plus de 450 bibliothèques conservant une collection en sciences de la santé se vend \$11 à l'ICIST. Prière de faire parvenir les commandes, accompagnées de prépaiement, à l'adresse ci-dessous: Sections des publications,

- E-M LACROIX, CHEF, CENTRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE DES SCIENCES DE LA SANTE, L'ICIST.

ICIST/CNRC, Ottawa, K1A 0S2.

Il y a aussi, pour ceux qui en font la demande, une nouvelle liste de centres MEDLINE canadiens qui offrent des services aux utilisateurs à l'extérieur de leur organisme. Si une telle liste peut vous être utile, veuillez communiquer avec le CBSS.

Mary Lynne East qui est à jouir de ses vacances sur les plages de la région de Charlottetown et à apprendre les vertus de la patience les jours de pluie ne semble nullement s'ennuyer de nous...

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BETHUNE; HIS TIMES AND HIS LEGACY

McGill University; 16-18 November, 1979

The Bethune Foundation is sponsoring a conference to mark Bethune Year, 1979, the 40th anniversary of Norman Bethune's death in China, on 12 November, 1939. The conference will focus on the significant interest and experiences of Bethune in their historical context and their implications for today.

Contributions will come from scholars and contemporaries of Bethune in Canada, Spain and China. The goal of the Conference will be to look at multi-disciplinary aspects of Bethune's times and his legacy. The conference will be of particular interest to students in history, political science, social science, Asian studies, medicine, and health sciences.

For information write to: Bethune Secretariat, 772 Sherbrooke St. W., Montréal, P.Q. H3A 1G1.

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BETHUNE; SON ÉPOQUE ET SON MESSAGE

Université McGill; 16 au 18 novembre 1979

La fondation Bethune organisera une conférence pour marquer le quarantième anniversaire de la mort de Norman Bethune survenue en Chine le 12 novembre 1939. Cette conférence placera les intérêts et les expériences de Bethune dans leur contexte historique et examinera tout ce que cet homme nous a laissé.

Des universitaires et contemporains de Bethune au Canada, en Espagne et en Chine participeront à cette conférence dont l'objectif est d'étudier les aspects pluridisciplinaires de l'époque et de l'oeuvre de Bethune. Cette conférence est susceptible d'intéresser plus particulièrement les étudiants en histoire, sciences politiques, sciences sociales, études asiatiques, médecine et sciences de la santé.

Pour tous renseignements, veuillez écrire à l'adresse ci-dessous: Secrétariat Bethune, 772 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal, P.Q. H3A 1G1.

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SERVICES OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY, VICTORIA, B.C.

- ELIZABETH WOODWORTH

- A. Present Services: Until the library has been properly organized and catalogued, it can, unfortunately, offer only the following services to the Ministry of Health:
1. Order Service. The library will process verbal or written book orders from any office in Victoria, and will pay for these books, and then incorporate them into its collection. The Public Health Units, on the other hand, have their own budgets, but the library must still approve orders over \$30.00. The library will supply any details of publication which are missing from a required book or journal.
 2. Photocopy Service. The library will photocopy any article or passage from a book or journal within its holdings for any personnel within the Ministry of Health.
 3. Interlibrary Loan Service. When the library does not have the requested item, it will obtain it from another library. Up to three photocopies or book loans may be requested at one time.
 4. MEDLINE, Infomart and Index Medicus. The library carries two automated on-line literature search services, and will use these as required. In most cases, however, searching will be done through the Index Medicus.
 5. Current Contents. A registered trademark service is being circulated to all the Health Units and Mental Health Centres to bring out-of-town library users into closer contact with the available journal literature in their fields.
- B. Projected Services: Soon the library will introduce the following:
1. Monthly acquisitions list of the library's new materials. From this list, province-wide staff will be able to request and borrow books on a first-come, first-served basis.
 2. Circulation of photocopied journal contents pages in the various disciplines. For example, nutritionists in all the units will regularly receive the contents page for the Am J Clin Nutr, plus others in the field of nutrition. Upon ticking or initialling items of interest and returning the page to the library, they will receive a copy of the article in question.
 3. Catalogue of library's holdings: the library's books are presently being catalogued to NLM standards. This information will be keypunched into one of the BCSC computers, allowing us to provide each Public Health Unit with a printout of the library's holdings. There will be separate access for subject, author, and title, and the sets will be cumulated annually for updating purposes. This will keep remote offices closely in touch with current information that is available within the Ministry. At a later date, we hope to encourage the PHU's to include their own books in the system, which would be mutually beneficial to all.
- C. Subject Strengths: The emphasis in this library is on administrative, rather than clinical, materials in the health sciences field. Basically, it collects information to support the Ministry's ongoing concerns in health care delivery systems and in public health, mental health and hospital administration. Specific subjects include: public health nursing, nutrition, vital statistics

- E WOODWORTH, LIBRARIAN, MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY, VICTORIA, B.C.

speech and hearing disorders, dental literature, epidemiology, health education, psychology and psychiatry.
The library holds approximately 5,000 monographs and currently subscribes to some 450 journals.

- D. Services to Non-Ministry Staff. The library is open to both university students and other members of the health-related professions who may have an interest in its collections.
Interlibrary loan and photocopy services are also available for other libraries.

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POSITION VACANT:

The University of Alberta Library invites applications for the position of Reference Librarian in the Health Sciences Library. Duties will also include library instruction and collection development. Graduate degree in Library Science required and subject degree in the biological sciences desirable. Preference will be given to a person with experience in a health sciences library and knowledge of on-line data base searching,

Salary according to experience and qualifications. Salary range: \$14,698 to \$25,575 per annum. Academic status, excellent fringe benefits, removal grant. Applicants should send curriculum vitae, transcripts of academic records, and the names of three references to Mr. Bruce Peel, Chief Librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2J8. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer.

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LEMAI RESIGNS FROM EXECUTIVE

After thirteen years, Philippe Lemay is leaving the health sciences field to pursue librarianship in another area. Formerly at the Bibliothèque Scientifique of Université Laval, Philippe has resigned from both this and his position on the CHLA/ABSC Executive Committee to accept the nomination as Chef, Collections des sciences humaines et sociales at the Main Library of Université Laval.

While we take the opportunity to wish Philippe every success in his new position, it is with considerable regret that we see such an able librarian leave the health sciences field. His contribution to the formative stages of CHLA/ABSC was much appreciated.

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APPOINTMENTS

Mrs. Ann D. Nevill is the new Health Sciences Librarian, W.K. Kellogg Health Sciences Library, Dalhousie University. Mrs. Nevill was formerly the Head, Library Services, Bedford Institute of Oceanography and is also a native of Kentville, Nova Scotia.

Kathrine Stanford is the new Information Services Librarian at the Medical Library, University of Calgary.

The new Head, MacDonald College Library, McGill University is Ms. Janet L. Finlayson, formerly the Associate and Technical Services Librarian at MacDonald College Library.

Mrs. Claire McKeogh was appointed Librarian-Archivist of the Canadian Nurses Association Library in June, 1979.

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NEWS ITEMS

Beatrix Robinow presented a paper entitled "Education of the Health Sciences Library Technician" at the 79th Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association in June, 1979. A report of the meeting is being compiled by members of the Health Sciences Library staff, McMaster University and is available on loan from: Joan Wiley, Health Sciences Library, McMaster University, 1200 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4J9.

The Library of the Canadian Hospital Association has been awarded a HASEPS grant in order to complete a supplement to the recently published Health Administrator's Library.

Margaret Taylor convened the CAPL workshop at the CHLA conference in Ottawa in June, 1979. The topic of the workshop was Perils and Pitfalls of Medical Literature in the Public Library. Speakers included Lynn Legate, Head of Reference, Ottawa Public Library; Freda Steel, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Ottawa; Kenneth Martin, Chief of Psychiatry, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario; and, Doreen Fraser, Assistant Professor, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University.

Dorothy Fitzgerald of the Canadian Library of Family Medicine at the University of Western Ontario has been nominated Member-At-Large on the 1979-1980 slate of officers for the Upstate New York and Ontario Regional Group, Medical Library Association.

The Hospital Librarian's Group - AHA Region 9 had its first workshop at the Talisman Motor Hotel in Ottawa on 11 May, 1979. There were two speakers at the workshop: Mrs. Henriette Schmidt formerly Reference Librarian at Vanier Library, University of Ottawa, who spoke on reference services; and Miss Jean MacGregor, Head of Inter-Library Loans at CISTI, who spoke on the problems and advantages of interlibrary loans.

The Ottawa/Hull Chapter of CHLA/ABSC has elected its new executive for 1979-1980. They are: Margaret Taylor, Manager of Library Services at the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, President; Bonnie Stableford, Nursing Librarian, University of Ottawa, Vice-President; and, Philip Allan, Librarian at the National Defence Medical Center, Secretary-Treasurer.

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CURRENTLY READABLE / A LIRE

Library report calls for a national periodicals centre.
Nature 279(5710):177, 17 May 1979.

Csiszar K et al
(Infection-transmitting potential of hospital library books.
Orv Hetil 120(13):763-765, 1 Apr 1979.

Null G et al
The great cancer fraud.
Penthouse 11(1):76-83, Sep 1979.

Shanks K
Warning: library usage may be habit forming.
J Contin Educ Nurs 10(2):19-21, Mar-Apr 1979.

Robinow BH
Audiovisuals and non-print learning resources in a health sciences library.
J Biocommun 6(1):14-19, Mar 1979.

Allyn R
A library for internists III: recommended by the American College of Physicians.
Ann Intern Med 90(3):446-448, Mar 1979.

Sunshine I
Bibliography for a poison center's reference library.
Vet Hum Toxicol 21(1):54-56, Feb 1979.

Timbury MC
How to do it. Use a library.
Br Med J 1(6158):252-253, 27 Jan 1979.

Werner G
Use of on-line bibliographic retrieval services in health sciences libraries in the United States and Canada.
Bull Med Libr Assoc 67(1):1-14, Jan 1979.

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The Editor (Ex-Officio)

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POSTSCRIPT

- THE EDITOR

Do librarians actually spend their summer vacations in visiting other libraries?

Some of them do, apparently, which comes as a shock to those of us with higher hopes for the profession. To my way of thinking, people who cannot spend their vacation entirely away from their work are as equally deserving of scorn as those who answer letters the same day they get them or who know how to use the card catalogue.

I've always held entirely no interest in spending even an hour of my allotted annual escape in investigating another's domain. Before recently foreswearing the conservative charms of Friendly Manitoba for a two week break in the mountains, I loudly announced that for the interim I would have nothing whatsoever to do with libraries, librarians, computers or any of their evil thralls. My sole agenda for this holiday, as all within earshot will readily testify, would be to sit in the sun and snerf beer. Despite establishing a second, horribly unprofitable career as a writer, I was even making the supreme sacrifice of not packing my tripewriter, thus preventing me from beginning my award-winning screenplay: "Trapped Alone in a House With a 1.5 Litre Bottle".

A few minutes out of Winnipeg, as my wife feigned sleep to avoid my constant stream of knock-knock jokes, it dawned on me that my injunction against computers was perhaps a trifle hollow, given the on-board model in my car. But since the latter has no comprehension of on-loan files, serials and monographic holdings records, or cancellation algorithms (and on most days, neither have I), it seemed a small thing to overlook. Similarly, when we met Elizabeth and Andras Kirchner in the pool at Radium Hot Springs and then repaired to their motel for spiritual fellowship, the conversation was more familial than collegial, so that didn't really count either. Nor was it really undermining my vow when I happened to discover one or two automation textbooks accidentally stowed within my suitcase, begging to be read. In my absence, the U of M was replacing the oft-cursed IBM mainframe with a delightful improvement called an Amdahl V7. This new computer was installed virtually overnight (and immortalized accordingly in that classic opera: "Amdahl and the Night Visitor") and I wanted to be ready for it.

We returned to Winnipeg a day early, having travelled by car and canoe and horseback and chairlift and some devious thing called the Alpine Slide. Once the lawn was cut, I sought and received permission from my wife to sneak into my office that Sunday afternoon and survey the scene. Strangely enough, the place looked tidier than when I left it and revealed a disappointing lack of evidence of my being sorely missed. The only reassuring thing I found was a pleasantly thick sheaf of submissions for the BMC, which went into making up the issue you now hold. Normally, producing the BMC is a collaboration of sorts between myself and David Crawford, the CHLA/ABSC's publications chairman. However, this issue, at the mid-point of my tenure as editor, was composed with David totally in absentia et incommunicado (an old latin phrase which translates roughly as: out of town on French immersion). I'm hopeful he may wish to write up how that feels.

In the meantime, I'm grateful to all of you who contributed material for this issue, particularly at this time of year when you should all be on vacation. It is a pity thought that you can't compel yourself to have a short holiday and leave your work totally behind for a few weeks.

Peace.